ONE YEAR ...

SIX MONTHS.....

Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

We have been asked so many questions about the recent legislation upon the subject of contracts, and there seems to be so much misapprehension on the subject, that we again publish the late Act. which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That any person or persons who shall entice or persuade, by any means whaisoever, any tenast or tenants, laborer or laborers, under contract with another, duly entered into between the particle in the present of the prese nesses, whether such contracts be verbal or in writing, to violate such contract, or shall employ any laborer or laborers, knowing him, her or them to be under contract with another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

It will therefore be seen that the new law imposes no penalties upon the laborer of any kind. It simply gives the contractor the right to indict and punish by fine or imprisonment the person who entices or persuades away the laborer, or hires him, knowing him to be under contract. This is in addition to the common law right of suit for damages. It will also be noticed that the remedy is given not only where the contract is in writing, but also where it is verbal and entered into in the presence of one or more witnesses. In order to prosecute under the Act, it is, therefore, necessary to have one or more witnesses in addition to the parties making the contract. The laborer is made liable to punishment for the violation of written contracts by the General Statutes, though some Judges have pronounced that part of the law unconstitutional. The new Act is constitutional, and, if properly enforced, will ramedy the evil. The third persons enticing away laborers or hiring them when they know them to be violating a contract with another are to blame for the greater portion of the derangement of labor, and s soon as a stop is put to that practice the greater portion of the evils from unsettled labor will pass away.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The coming Silver Conference, which is to meet in Paris on the 19th of April, promises to yield results of very great importance to the commerce of the world, by the restoration of silver to a thoroughly reliable and generally ac-knowledged value for the interchange of commodities. The conference meets on the invitation of France and the United States for the purpose of fixing a uniform ratio of value between gold and silver coin, which does not at present exist. In France, Italy, and some smaller governments, one ounce of gold is worth fifteen and one-half ounces of silver, while in the United States the government recognizes one ounce of gold as worth sixteen ounces of silver, and in the market it is worth about eighteen ounces. In Great Britain, Canada, Ger-Switzerland and Spain. Thus it will be seen that great diversity exists upon this subject, and an establishment of uniformity would be of very great convenieuce and benefit to all countries whose business men have dealings with the business men of other countries.

The United States will be ably represented in the conference by Messrs. Evarts, Thurman and Howe, who were appointed by President Hayes for their peculiar fitness for the position. Should a standard be agreed upon, it is likely to be between the ratio of 15} to 1 or 16 to 1; and the adoption of either will result in very great advantage to our country, for it will increase the value of silver at least one-ninth in market, without, in any way, limiting the supply. As this country produces large quantities of the white metal, anything which increases its price abroad will bring additional wealth and prosperity to our country. The coming conference and its results will therefore be watched with great solicitude by the friends of silver money and those interested in silver mines throughout the country.

#### MAHONE'S PERFIDY.

The act of Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, in assisting the Republicans to organize the Senate over the Democrats is one of duplicity and treachery, which probably will, and ought to, consign him at the end of his term to obscurity, and hand his name down the history of his country as a synonym for that which is despicable and mean. Mahone is not to be visited with censure for being a Republican, because this is a free country, and men have the right to their opinions. He is not be traduced for forsaking the Democratic party and joining the Republicans, for that is a privilege which men have, and, if they exercise it properly and honestly, no man should condemn them beyond a fair and coarteous criticism of their judgment. But when a man secures office by pretending to bold principles which he despises, that man is guilty of hyporicy of the mean-cet and most degraded nature, and that is where the trouble comes in with Mahone. He has always protested that he was a pure Democrat, claiming, however, to split on local issues in the State from cae wing of the Democratic party. He ran a Haucook electoral ticket, and pledged it to the National Democratic party. It was these professions which enabled him to be elected to the Senate, and he has shown a total disregard for tion. If he has honestly changed his Minnesota,

opinion, he was bound by every principle of honor and self-respect to resign the trust he had assumed and run the race might and would go far to prove the sincerity of his conduct, but when he cajoles the people of Virginia into electing him to the Senate, believing him to be a Democrat in National politics, he was men must condemn. That he may have seen better days and been a better man in the past may induce us to regret, but it cannot excuse his present conduct. The traitor has always been held in contempt, and no man has ever risen to greatness by treachery. Nations and parties may profit by the treason of one of their foes, but they always despise the cerity of his conduct, but when he cajoles

The Augusta Chronicle and Constituident Hayes to the number of ten, as follows: "He vetoed the silver bill February 28, 1878; the bill for holding a 6, 1878; the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, March 1, 1879; the army appropriation bill, with the measure prohibiting the use of troops at the polls attached, April 29, 1879; the military interference bill, May 12, 1879; the judicial expenses bill, because of restrictions touching the employment of marshals at elections; the special marshal's appropriation bill, June 30, 1879 ; the special deficiency appropriation bill, which was destined to have the deputy marshals appointed by the United States Circuit Court from all political parties, May 4, 1880; a bill regulating the appointment of special deputy marshals at elections, June 15, 1880; and, lastly, the refunding bill. Of these only the silver bill passed over the Presidential veto." It may also be added that these vetoes outnumber ail of the vetoes sent in by Presidents from the beginning of Washington's term to the end of Grant's. Our Presidents formerly had sufficient ability to save them from presumption, but Mr. Hayes found it necessary to make his record in history as an obstructionist. He could acquire no higher reputation.

be with Mahone

Gen. Edgerton, the new Senator from Minnesota, is a man of very varied political experience and antecedents. He is a native of New York, but removed many years since to Minnesota, where he has acquired some distinction as a law-

yer. He was at first a Democrat, and, as a representative of that party, came in 1860 as a delegate to the famous Charleston Convention of the Democratic party, which resulted in the split which was the immediate forerunner of secession. As a member of that Convention, Gen. Edgerton was remarkable as one of the three Minnesota delegates who voted steadily for Jefferson Davis Portugal, gold is the only recognized standard of value. In Russia, Austria, timore and helped to nominate Brecken-ridge against Douglas, the Northern Democratic candidate. When the war regulzed as the standard. The countries having the deable standard are the United States, Greece, Roumania, Colombia, Venezuela, Chili, Uraguay, Paraguay, Japan, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Spain. Thus it will be State Legislature of Minnesota. He has nover been an extreme Republican, and he is expected to be one of the moderate Republicans of the Senate.

> The Democrats have undoubtedly lost much in the estimation and respect of the people of the United States, by trading and combining with Greenbackers in popular elections. It now rer ains to be seen what the country will think! of a party which trades and combines with repudiators in the United States Senate. The Republicaus have recently shown a willingness to retain power by a combination with a renegade Democrat and an avowed repudiator. Four years ago they retained power by fraud, corruption and perjury. The party that has done these things will not hesitate to commit any other possible crime in order to perpetuate itself. It may be, however, that justice, though tardy, will yet overtake and destroy the evil-doers.

veloping the water power around Columbia as a State enterprise. We are glad to see a new impulse given to the Co-lumbia Canal, and hope it will be made a complete success at an early day. The development of our capital will be a great blessing to the whole State, and will in a few years return to the State a handsome revenue for the concessions it has made towards its development. We admire the pluck and business sagacity displayed by the people of Columbia in this matter, and expect to see them at an early day enjoying the blessings of success in their great undertaking.

Gen, Garfield has placed Gen, Windom in the office of Secretary of the Treasury, although he hails from Minney sota-s State which has repudiated her l debts. . he Republicans in the Senate should have put the Virginia Readjuster, Gen. Mahone, as chairman of the Fi nance Committee and a member of the

his word and lack of honor in falsifying from Wisconsin; and Gen. A. J. Edgerthe professions he made before his elec- ton takes Secretary Windom's place from

During the debate on the silver question Senator Thurman requested the privilege of asking Sonator Windom a quesover. If he had done this and then been tion. The present Secretary of the Treaselected to the Senate, we could have re- ury replied: "I will try to answer the spected him, though differing with him. question, but will first say that I am prob-He has not chosen to do so, but by deceit ably the only man in this body who is and duplicity has obtained the position conscious of the fact that he does not he now disgraces. His admirers may know anything about financial matters." plead that he was a gallant soldier in the This showed the present Secretary to be war, but that cannot efface his present candid, if not able. The President, in infamy any more than an ordinary horse selecting his Secretary of the Treasury, thief could justify his larceny by the probably wanted a man who did not same course of reason. If he had come think he knew too much. It is often as out and avowed his Radicalism like dangerous for a man to think he knows Longstreet or Mosby, his past record everything as for him really to know very

traitor, for they know the meanness of one. The Republicans are, when put his soul and the utter lack of honorable squarely to the test, no more rigid in faith that characterizes him. Thus let it their financial views than the Democrats.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, ques tioned the right of the Vice President to tionalist has footed up the vetoes of Pres- vote in cases of a tie when the resolution for reorganizing the Senate came up, but Senator Logan met him with the precedent of John C. Calhoun having voted special term of the United States Court the Senate when the vote was a tic. when Vice President for a chaplain of Nothing further was said upon the subject, and the Vice President continued to give the casting vote when the body was evenly divided.

> The new Czar is entertained with an account of a mine projected by the Nihilists to blow up his residence. It is beginning early, and is unfair. They should at least give him a chance. His three predecessors occupied the throne of Russia during the whole of the present century, or for an average of twentyseven years. The present Czar ought to be allowed a few years, and the fear of nitro-glycerine should not be poked at

> Mahone's duplicity has killed Independentism in the South for years to come. His deception too clearly mani-fests the purposes of the Independent. Those who are Republicans will vote the Republican ticket, and those who are Democrats the Democratic ticket. An Independent is only another name for a

> Mahone did it, and for his treason to party the Republicans will doubtless pay him handsomely. They have already made him Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and will doubtless give him extensive Federal patronage in Virginia, in order to build up his interests in

### How we Lost the Senate and Its Re-

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In anticipation of a renewal of the debate upon the subject of organization the galleries of the Senate were filled this morning to their utmost capacity, while many persons, principally members of the House of Representatives, who were entitled to the privileges of the floor, occupied seats in the rear of the chamber.

Senator Dawes offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report made to the secretary of State by Edward A. Vandyke, consular clerk at Cairo, on the capitulation of the Ottoman Empire. Adopted.

Senator Pendleton called up the organization resolution.

Senator Pendleton called up the organization resolution.

Senator Anthony moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Senator Conkling inquired whether it was Senator Anthony's desire to have the resolution postponed in order that he might then offer another resolution?

Senator Anthony replied that it was.

A vote was then taken and resulted yeas 37, navs 37.

yeas 37, nays 37. Senator Davis of Illinois, voted in the negative with the Democrats.

When Senator Mahone's name was reached he also voted with the Democrats and a buzz of astenishment ran around the assembly, but before the announcement of the vote he rose and changed his vote, amid some applause and some vigorous bissing in the galle-

Senator Camden and Edmunds were

The Vice-President then said "the vote of the Senate being evenly divided, the Chair will vote aye." He therefore declared the motion carried. The citizens of Columbia have bought out the interest of Thompson & Neagle in the Columbia Canal, and also their contract with the State, and propose developing the water power around Columbia to 'clock the Senate went into executive session.

executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned until Mon-

#### The New Czar Takes Warning.

London, March 19.—A dispath from St. Petersburg says: "The leading idea urged at present is said to be to do everything for the agricultural interest represented by peasants and land proprietors. All other sections, such as capitalists, manufactures, scientists and literaturers being regarded in certain quarters as more or less disaffected. The following proposals are said to be under consideration, Imperial ukases to be issued on the Emperor's sole initiative, thus giving evidence of the firm purposes of his own will: Firstly, to promote inter-colonization by the migration of peasants into rich, unoccupied lands, funds being provided therefor; secondly, to give more land to peasants generally; thirdly, to liberate the peasants from the expensive regime of passports."

The vacant Senatorial positions have been filled as follows: Hon. Wm. P. Frye succeeds Secretary Blaine from Maine; Mr. Dill takes Secretary Kirkwood's place from Iowa; Mr. Augus Cameron takes Senator Carpenter's place from Wisconsin; and Gen. A. J. Edgerton takes Secretary Windom's place from Minnesota.

—The trial of Richard, Ben and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury, consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury, consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brought is a verdict of guilty as to Richard and Louis James, the negroes charged with the murder of D. M. Howell on the 9th day of Augus? Isst, was held in Marion last week; and the jury consisting of nine whitze and three colored, brough - The trial of Richard, Ben and Louis

BLACKS VERSUS WHITES.

The Relative Increase of the Colored Pop-WASHINGTON, March 18.—The census

bureau has issued a bulletin giving in detail the white and colored population detail the white and colored population of the United States. It shows a total white population of 43,404,876 and a colored population of 6,577,151. The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole population is colored. In Louisiana and Mississippi from one-half to three-fifths is colored; in Alabama Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia, one-third to one-half is colored, and in Arkansas and Tennessee from one-the wives of the members aniowed such Arkansas and Tennessee from one-quarter to one-third is colored. Outside of the former slave States the proportion

1870, and that under the conditions which prevailed at that time it is probable that a much larger proportion of negroes were omitted than of whites. South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee and the District of Columbia show a relative increase; Texas, Florida, Alabama and Virginia show a relative decrease. Texas and Florida take the lead of the States which have lost. Both of these States have received heavy white immigration from other parts of the country, which has more than overbalanced whatever gain in the colored population may have been made. They population may have been made. They have been the scene of rapid develophave been the scene of rapid development, and thus the relative decrease of the blacks is to be accounted for not by exodus or dying out, but by the infusion of whites. The movement of the blacks in the Northern and Western States has apparently been of little comparative account, and the migration of negroes has not attained to such dimensious as to be perceptible there. Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina, States from which the exodus principally took place, have all apparently gained heavily in the relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost in proportion to its increase in population, and Indiana has gained but slightly.

#### Hanged, and Hanged Again.

James Black, colored, was hanged on last Friday, 18th instant, at Marion, for the murder of Eli Wilcox, colored. He appeared cheerful, but it could be plainly appeared cheerful, but it could be plainly seen that his smiles were forced and that he began to realize his situation. At 11.30 he went around to all the prisoners in jail and bade them good-bye. In the meantime a large crowd had collected in front of the jail to catch a glimpse of the execution. The jailer told Black that he could address the crowd from the window, and he took a dript of water to could address the crowd from the win-dow, and he took a drink of water to clear his throat for a talk, but when he faced the crowd his words failed him and he turned away without saying a word. He sent for his relatives and younger-brother to come to bid him good-bye. While he was attending religious services at 12.35 the sheriff told him his time had come, and he was conducted to the sect. come, and he was conducted to the scaf-fold, where the death warrant was read, to which Black listened with close atten-

to which Black listened with close attention. After the reading his sister and her two children came to bid him farewell, and, though they cried piteously, Black did not appear at all affected.

At 1 o'clock the prop was pulled from under the scaffold and the spectators were horrified to see the rope break and Black fall to the floor below. He was immediately picked up and brought back in a strangling condition and the rope again prepared. Black appeared to suffer terribly, spitting blood from his mouth. He called for water several times, which was given to him.

pressed her desire not to have him brought to her after execution.

Sheriff Johnson is entirely blameless for the breaking of the rope, it having been considered first-class in every respect. His predecessor bought it from John J. Tower, of New York, at a cost of \$25. It broke just at the end of the knot, and was completely rotten. Black weighed 150 pounds.—Cor. News and Courier.

#### The Cash-Shannon Duel.

Cash's Depot, S. C., March 4.

Col. A. D. Goodwyn, Fort Motte, S. C.:

Dean Colonel.—At the recent term of the Court at Darlington, where I was tried under an indictment for murder, some of the witnesses on the part of the State testified that on the day of the conflict between Col. Shannon and myself several persons proposed an adjustment of the difficulty between us without resort to arms, and your name was given as one who had attempted to effect an amicable settlement. As you were one of Col. Shannon's counsellors on the field, if any such proposition was made you surely would have been cognizant of the fact. Please, Colonel, do me the justice to say if you, or any one else (to your knowledge) made any effort to bring about a reconciliation, and name the person to whom such proposition was made. As you were in close proximity to me soon after I drove upon the ground, and until I left the field, I ask you to say, over your own signature, if you saw any act or heard any expression of mine that was unbecoming a gentleman.

I fully appreciate your situation in this matter, and know full well your reluctance to speak, and it is only necessity that prompts me to make this request.

E. B. C. Cash.

FORT MOTTE, March 7, 1881. From the Cheraw Sun.

Col. E. B. C. Cash:

DEAN COLONEL.—I received your let-ter of the 4th Saturday evening, and hasten to correct the misstatements made by some of the State witnesses on the by some of the State witnesses on the day of trial. I did not propose to you or to any one to adjust the difficulties between yourself and Col. Shannon, and I am satisfied none of Col. Shannon's friends made any such proposal. I saw none of the actions nor heard any of the expressions attributed to you by the witnesses. On the contrary, while on the ground and in my hearing your conduct was that of an entire gentleman. Very traly yours,

-There are many indications that the glory of San Francisco is departing. Wild speculation is at an end, and the restless spirits are going to New York to operate. The bonances have ceased to yield their millions, and the blind votaries on the outside are now too impecunious to respond to the call for assessments. Seats at the San Francisco Stock Exchange have shrunk from Stock Exchange have sbrunk from \$35,000 to \$3,000 with no buyers; and the rival mining exchange, the Pacific, where seats sold for \$7,000 in 1876, is

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Peu Pictures of the Court Circle of the

It makes considerable difference what manner of woman a Cabinet officer's wife the wives of the members enjoyed such distinction apart from the reputation of their husbands as do some of those of

the present administration.

Mrs. Blaine is a fine looking lady, tall, with good features, and hair well sprinkled with gray. She is pleasant in her manners, a ready conversationalist, and shrewd. Her long experience in public life has made her a valuable acquisition to the administration, or, at least, to that part of it represented by her husband. She can keep a secret and ward off the inquisitive. One day, about a month ago, a fellow with a curious mind thought to ascertain from Mrs. Blaine whether the then Senator would become prime winister under Gerfield. "I suppose you minister under Garfield. "I suppo recognized, and a shout went up that showed she was as popular as her husband. Mrs. Blaine possesses those peculiar qualifications which make a wife a great comfort and aid to a public man.

Mrs. Windom is a fine, matronly lady, who has never shown any disposition for society and its frivolties. While she always dresses in good taste, in either black silk or satin, or some solid color, there is nothing dashing to distinguish her in a crowded reception room. She appears to best advantage in the home circle.

The oldest fish in the Cabinet basket is

Samuel J. Kirkwood, the Secretary of the In rior. He is a plain man, and has an agricultural appearance, but the one who picks him up as a flat will be mistaken. Little is known of his wife beyond the fact that she is an estimable lady, who partakes in a measure the quiet manner of her husband, and has a limited circle

of her husband, and has a limited circle of acquaintances.

Secretary Liucoln's wife was Mary Harlan, daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, a woman of exquisite loveliness. In her younger days the suitors for her hand were numbered by the score. Her presence in the charmed circle of the Cabinet will add to its brilliancy.

The fact that Mrs. MacVeagh is Simon Cameron's daughter has given her a rep-

Cameron's daughter has given her a rep-utation which has preceded her here. She is tall, graceful of figure, and, hav-ing spent years in society with her father when he was in the zenith of his politiwhen he was in the zenth of his politi-cal glory and power, comes well prepared for the new honors which both her hus-band and herself will receive. Those who know her intimately say that she possesses in a marked degree many of the characteristics which distinguish her father, and that these traits are more father, and that these traits are more largely developed than in any of the relatives. Having been brought up in a political atmosphere, she has acquired the faculty of reading men and women at a glance, and I am told that hers has been the directing mind in many of the movements made by her husbard. Mr. MacVeagh intends to keep house here, and his establishment will be among the

MacVeagh intends to keep house here, and his establishment will be among the most noted at the capital.

Mrs. Hunt will be the belle of the Cabinct beyond doubt. She is a beautiful blonde, agreeable in manuer and cultivated in taste. Mrs. Hunt is one of the best educated ladies in Washington, and withal a brilliant society woman. Herefirele of negunintances is large and she

who will be an ornament to society here. The Cabinet is not made up of rich men by any means. Blaine is probably fixed better than any of the rest, so far as a bank account is concerned. He has a fine residence, handsomely furnished, on Fifteenth street. The rest of the members live moderately, and it is doubted whether they will branch out, because the salary of \$8,000 per year which each will receive will hardly warrant extraordinary expenses. In the last administration Secretary Sherman bore the brunt of entertaining on behalf of the ministers, under the new regime this falls to the lot of Mr. Blaine.

#### What Nibilists Seek-Interview With One of the Organization.

There are probably very few, if any, living in this country who are more familiar with the deep laid schemes of the Nihilists to overthrow the Governfamiliar with the deep laid schemes of the Nihilists to overthrow the Government of Russia, and the preliminary plottings for the accomplishment of this end against the life of the late Czar, than "W. C—ky," the Nihilist correspondent of the Springfield Republican, otherwise known as John Baker. A reporter of the Herald had an interview with him yesterday. He said in reply to a question: "There are two factions in Russia seeking a change in the Government—the extreme Radicals, who are justly termed Nihilists, and the others, who are simply revolutionists. Personally I object to being called a Nihilist, but there seems to be no escape from the name. About three weeks ago three agents of the Supreme Secret Revolutionary Government, the chiefs of which—I mean the Revolutionary Government—hold doctrines entirely different from the extreme Radicals, sent by the underground railway, which is peculiar to Russia at the present time, a request for an audience with the Czar, promising his personal safety and asking in return their own safety. The object of the proposed interview was to lay before the Czar the true condition of the country and to request him to come and mix for Czar the true condition of the country and to request him to come and mix for a few hours incognito with the people and see for himself. The Czar, who was really good at heart, although weak in mind, granted, strange as it may seem, the interview."

"Did he grant the request and go with them on the tour of inspection as suggested?"

"He did so promptly."

"He did so promptly." "He did so promp!ly,"
"Did he require any other than verbal vouchers for his safety?"
"None; he took their word, they expressing a willingness to be searched, which, however, he did not ask. I should state that these agents were representatives of the highest families in the

Empire.
"What was the extent of the joint tour

"What was the extent of the joint tour of inspection?"

"They went, for instance, to a policeman and told him that in a house which they designated at random lived a prominent Nihilist. A body of gendarmes at once made their appearance upon the signal of the policeman, and the master of the house wa arrested without warrant, he only being told that he was wanted. Afterward one of the sgents in another street accused one of his companions of having robbed him. The money and jewelry of the accuser were found upon the person of the accused, found upon the person of the accuser were found upon the person of the accused, and yet, in half an hour afterward, the latter joined the party, stating, as was afterward proven that he had given the largest share of the fictitious theft to the chief of the police district. To cut this ciosed. The people have given up stock gambling, and understand that their own and San Francisco's future must be built up by legitimate business enter-

part of the narrative short, they showed to the Emperor the rottenness of nearly all holding official positions under the Government, including the Emperor's own brother, to whom was traced a theft of 12,000,000 rubles of Government

"How did the expedition terminate?"
"After the parties had returned to the place of meeting the Emperor asked, What is the remedy for all this?" 'A What is the remedy for all this? 'A share of the government by the people,' was the answer. 'What is wanted from me?' continued the Emperor. The answer was simply, 'Give to the Poles what'you promised and your father and uncle before you—a constitution—and not only to the Poles, but to the whole nation. An article that is good for exportation ought to be doubly good for home consumption. It was good for Russia in your eyes to spend millions of money and to sacrifice tens of thousands of lives in order to obtain a constitution for Bulgaria, and independence to Roumania, and it ought to be good for Russia. It is in your power to become mania, and it ought to be good for Russia. It is in your power to become really the father of the people, as you are styled. Grant a constitution and you will establish firmer the Romanoff dynasty and be loved by the whole of your people, like the Austrian Emperor.' In the characteristic manner of his family he answered, 'Not during my lifetime, or after me, if I can belp it.' Upon this they left him, and you see the result."

result."
"Do you trace the Czar's assassination to his refusal to comply with the demand

to his refusal to comply with the demand thus made upon him?"
"Yes, most decidedly."
"How are the people of Russia to be benefited by the Czar's assassination?"
"They will wait to see if Alexander III will fulfil the pledge which he gave to the old Russ party of the reforms that he would inaugurate upon his accession. he would inaugurate upon his accession to the throne. Should he fail to fulfil this pledge they will not wait another twenty-six years. The late Emperor received due warring and did not heed it. The present his accession. it. The present Emperor has his warning already, and his future destiny lies in his own hands." "What do the Nihilists ask?"

"Simply when a man is seen to be drowning to be permitted to hold out to him a stick and pull him ashore, without him a stick and pull him ashore, without being compelled to go perhaps a dozen miles to ask his permission to save one's own father. They ask that deportation to Siberia and incarceration in dungeons be stopped; that those who are in one or the other shall be set free. And, in a kindly word of advice to the Russian Government, through the Embassy at Washington, I suggest that moderation be used, and that wisdom shall take the place of folly. Humanity can stand only so much misery, and when the much is put on, why, then those who have sown must reap. There is yet time to save the Government from a general up heaval by granting what Turkey gave to heaval by granting what Turkey gave to her people just before the war—a Consti-tution. If it does not come within a short period, the bastiles of Russia will be opened by force, and a sound repub-lic will rise in place of a rotten, despotic

but they must have a representative form of government—a Constitution, and the aboution of Siberia as a place of imprisonment for political prisoners."

— It is said that there are quite a number of old mountaineers living in the mountains of Greenville and adjointhe mountains of Greenville and adjoining counties who turn out once every four years, when they can hear of an election to take place, and vote for Andrew Jackson for President. A man who would undertake to make them believe that "Old Hickory" is reall; dead might be regarded as a political emissary, representing some newly organized movement to oust Jackson, and as one working in the interest of some other candidate. To make the average reader believe that this statement is true might be as difficult as to convince the old mountain patriots of the changes of administration that have taken place since Jackson's time, but, notwithstanding this, the serious charge notwithstanding this, the serious charge is made against them that they are so unprogressive as to continue to vot the re-election of President Jackson

Flour. A LARGE lot of FLOUR, for sale lov by A. B. TOWERS & CO. March 24, 1881 37 2

All persons having demands against the Latate of Jane Bishop, deceased, are notified to present them, properly proven, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law.

W. W. KNIGHT, Executor.

March 24, 1881

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Bradley's Patent. WE now have Bradley's Patent and Carolina Fertilizer on hand. Price, 450 pounds Middling Cotton per Ton. Also Combahee Acid. Give us a call before buying your Guanos.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.
March 24, 1881 37 2

PEATHERSTON & BENET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. W ILL practice in the Counties of An-derson, Oconee, Pickens, Greenville and Laurens. March 24, 1881 37 4

WARNING!

A I.I. persons are hereby warned not to bire or harbor Robert Rakes, as he is under contract with me until December 1, 1881, and has left me without cause. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law. March 24, 1881 37 E. H. KAY.

#### BAKERY!

AVING obtained as fine a Baker as Charleston affords—C. A. Buchhelt—I am now ready to furnish fresh BREAD and HOT ROLLS for breakfast. Also, Ples, Cream Puffs, Wigs, Cakes, Rusks, &c., Orders for Weddings, Parties and Entertainments of any kind promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Will bake Chickens, Turkeys, or anything cheap. Positively no bread sold on Sunday.

March 24, 1881

57

4m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate. By W. W. Humphreys, Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS. Mrs. E. A. Major has applied to me to grant her Letters of Administration on the Estate of John C. Major, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said John C. Major, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson C. H., on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1881, after publication hereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1881.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. March 24, 1881 37 20

### TAX NOTICE.

Railroad Taxes Collected with 15 per Cent Penalty Attached.

YOTICE is hereby given that the Savannah Valley and the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad Tax Books will be open in my office from the 25th of March to the 5th of April for the collection of said Railroad Taxes, with 15 per cent, penalty attached.

This is to allow any who may choose to pay said Tax and Penalty without further costs. After the 5th of April, Executions will be issued against all delinquents.

M. P. TRIBBLE,

Treasurer Anderson County.

March 24, 1881

37

1

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

National Bank of Anderson, A T Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, at

RESOURCES. Overdrafts.
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation.
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.
Due from approved Reserve Agents.
Due from other National Banks.
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures.
Current Expenses and Taxes paid.
Bills of other Banks.
Fractional paper currency, nickels, pennits.
Specie. 2,250 00 Capital Stock paid in...
Surples Fund
Undivided Profits.
National Bank Notes outstanding.
Dividends unpaid.
Individual Deposits subject to check.
Demand Certificates of Deposit... Total

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 5 s5:

COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

I, J. A. BROCK, Cashler of the above names
Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statemen
is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. BROCK, Cashler,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this lest
day of March 1881

day of March, 1881. B. FRANK MAULDIN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. W. FANT,
J. W. NORRIS,
JOSEPH N. BROWN,
March 24, 1881

37

Patents and Claims.

WARNING!

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to hire or harbor my children—Jane, Sallie, Amanda and Lou Ravenel—Jane and Lou being under contract with J. W. McPhail and Oscar Price, and having left them without my consent. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.

DANIEL RAVENEL.

March 24, 1881

37

18

DENDY & DUFFIE.

Attorneys at Law,

Anderson, - - S. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all bus-iness entrusted to their charge. OFFICE—In the School Commissioner's Office. March 17, 1881 36 1y

A. M. DUFFIE, Anderson, S. C.

AVING formed a copartnership with J. S. Duffe & Co., of Washington, D. C., I am prepared to prosecute promptly all claims for Pensions, or increase of Pensions for Soldiers, or the widows and children of soldiers who served in the war of 1812, the Indian wars, the Mexican war, or the late war. Also, Bounty, Back Pay, Restoration to Pension Roll, Land Warrants, and all other claims against U. S. Patents secured for Inventions, Discoveries, Designs and Trade Marks. No fee charged except for preliminary examination unless a Patent is obtained.

A. M. DUFFIE, Anderson, S. C. Murch 17, 1881 36 1y

NEW MILLIPIERY COODS!

WISS DELLA KEYS having selected a full and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS in Baltimore for the Spring and Summer seasons, will be glad to show them to her customers, feeling that she is better prepared then ever before to please them in styles and prices.

She will, as heretofore, continue the MANTUA-MAKING DEPARTMENT of her business, and will give prompt and careful attention to it. Orders for Goods and work are respectfully solicited at her stand over Andrew & Prevosts' Confectionery.

March 24, 1881

EVERYTHING ENTIRELY NEW NEW STORE.

### BROWN BROS

A RE now opening as Fine a Stock of New Goods as was ever brought to this market which we will sell at prices that are regular "EYE-OPENERS." We have or hand, and daily receiving—

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Crockery, Hardware, Woodenware, Groceries, Provisions, Etc. Etc.

Give us a call at the NEW BUILDING, just below Masonic Hall, and see how fairly we can treat you.

March 24, 1881

37

SPRING 1881. SPRING 18
WE ARE READY NOW.

dynasty."

"Do they propose to do away with the Empire?"

"No. We fully recognize that the people in Russia to-day are not fit for a Republican form of government, and will not be for the next half century but they must have a representative form.

To Show you, Friends and Customers, the Best and Largest Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING We have ever had. Come in and examine our Stock.

WE ALSO HAVE EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

If we cannot please you in a Ready Made Suit, we have a beautiful line of BROAD-CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, FANCY CASSIMERES, (English and American,) and can sake it for you.

We have also a fine stock of JEANS, COTTONADES and TWEEDS, very cheap.

LASTLY, WE HAVE READY MADE SUITS FOR BOYS,

From four to nine years, and from ten to twenty.

Call in and we will try to treat you right. J. R. & L. P. SMITH, McCuiiy's Corner, Anderson, S

HO! FOR 1881

# MISS LIZZIE WILLIAMS

APPRECIATING the patronage given her by the public, enters the Spring of 1881 with the hope of giving pleasure and profit to her customers. With usual care she has selected her-

SPRING STOCK, The Latest Novelties and Newest Styles

FOR THE LEAST MONEY. Be convinced by calling at the

LADIES' STORE.

J. P. SULLIVAN & CO.

Have Two Hundred Barrels

## CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

At \$6.50 and \$7.00 per Barrel.

sor Satisfaction guaranteed or money paid back.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

# FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

G. F. TOLLY,

Always the Leader of Low Prices in Furniture in this State,

Now announces to the public that he has greatly enlarged his Warerooms, and is enabled to carry the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE THIS SIDE OF CHARLESTON. I have on hand, and am still receiving direct from the best manufacturary case else.

I have in stock 500 Bedsteads of different kinds, and good Bedsteads can be bought from me, with Slats and Castors complete, at \$2,00 apiece, and upwards, 600 can be bought from me at 75c. apiece. Fine Cane Seat Chairs at \$5.00 per set. Cane Seat and Cane Back Rocking Chairs at \$1.65 apiece. 60 Eureaus, of all styles. Smitzs of all styles and descriptions, from a Suite consisting of French Bedstead, Bureaus, with arch standard, large frame, glass plate 13x22 at \$8.00 and upwards. resu, with arch standard, large frame, glass plate 13x22 at \$8.00 and upwards. resu, with arch standard, glass plate 13x22, four Cane Seat Chairs, one Cane Seat and up to \$150, and everything else in proportion. Wardrobes, Sideboards, Mattresses, Parin fact everything kept in a first-class Furniture Store. On hand a fine lot of COF. An almost lifetime experience, and buying for Cash, and from first hands, enables me to say that I CANNOF AND WILL, NOT BE UNDERSOLD. My Warerooms March 10, 1880

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

AFE have CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, DRESSING CASES, SIDEBOARDS, CHAMBER SUITES, PARLOR SUITES, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, PICTURES and FRAMES, together with a fine LOT OR COFFINS and CASKETS.

Terms Cash, and small profits. March 2, 1881. 34-3m JOHN B. MOORE.

THE BEST GOODS THE CHEAPEST.

" want the Best CONFECTIONERIES and good GROCERIES, call on G. M. STEIFEL, Mesonic Bulkling, Assistance, S. C.